

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Chicago.—The full text of the Republican national platform is as follows:

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union of states, it now stands for an uplifted people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifting expedients, by performances in language, by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who, when temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn, treaty obligations.

We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions; first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country, essential to its present and future peace and safety, and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

We favor the continuance of Republican policies which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and if persisted in will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations and impair what has already been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of extradition and prevent all discrimination of any kind between Americans whether native born or aliens and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.

We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily and with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defense ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves already drilled and disciplined who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well-proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either coast or on our eastern coast.

To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous index of national defense, which even in these difficult days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop but which we propose to do in the shortest time.

The Republican party stands now always for the safety of the people, for the welfare of labor, for the protection of American labor, and American labor, and no regard for anti-laboring practices or an anti-laboring program as an adequate substitute. Protection should be reasonable in amount but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will not be only a commercial but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have greatly reduced.

Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and but for the ad-

ventitious conditions created by the war would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. Welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which in peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefsthose enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes it will seek to advance American interests.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party, because government ownership, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freight and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore favor such action by legislation, or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury and of its opposition to and repudiation of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple business-like budget system to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect any real reform in the administration of national finances.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created, since March 4, 1913, thirty thousand offices outside of the civil service law, at an annual cost to \$4,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and misuse of the law by the present Democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization of this service along lines of efficiency and economy.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we urge that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, vocational and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive Workmen's Compensation law, as an adequate substitute. Protection should be reasonable in amount but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and Ameri-

cian labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

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COLORADO

Noticias del estado. Notas expresivas recogidas por todo el estado centenario.

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Colorado.

La planta de preparación de pepinos de Fort Lupton ya está agrandada y mejorada.

La nueva casa de ayuntamiento de Rocky Ford será completada el próximo de agosto.

La vieja alcaldía de Pueblo recibió la descarga eléctrica de un relámpago y surrió algunos daños.

Los oficiales de estado, obrando en cooperación con la policía de Denver, capturaron una carga de whiskey.

Los productores de cerezas de Loveland y vecindad esperan obtener una cosecha este año de 40,000 cajas. El día de la bandera se observó en Fort Morgan por la logia local de los Elk's, en un hermoso servicio en la sala de la logia.

Licores de contrabando estimados en más de \$500 fueron confiscados en una visita de policía en un café 1416 Larimer, en Denver.

Un descubrimiento de mineral de oro, conteniendo de \$4,000 a \$3,000 por tonelada, se reportó en Boulder, en la mina de Livingston.

H. M. Randolph y T. R. Elkins, ambos de Denver, fueron designados de "macero del rey" en la convención republicana nacional de Chicago.

La corte suprema ha decidido que la "garra de seguridad" exenta del voto de referéndum el proyecto de servicios aéreos contra la prohibición.

A pesar del costo muy elevado de los materiales de decoración, el voto de julio de Greeley, en su parada, será más grandioso que en años pasados.

El funeral del finado Charles C. Hemming, presidente del Banco Nacional de El Paso, que expiró en California, tuvo lugar en Colorado Springs.

Durante la estación venidera fondos del valor \$23,000 serán gastados en mejoramientos muy necesarios en los caminos del condado de Arapahoe.

Se declara que Wm. M. Gilmore fue echado al través de una ventana de vidrio en una tienda de Pueblo en el puesto del gobierno en Logan, Jake H. Crier, recluta de diez y ocho años, de Teller, Tex., se ahogó.

Mientras nadando con una docena de otras reclutas en el lago Rucker en el puesto del gobierno en Logan, Jake H. Crier, recluta de diez y ocho años, de Teller, Tex., se ahogó.

Delante de una audiencia de más de 5,000 personas, se concedieron los grados a 207 graduados de la Universidad de Colorado al fin de los exámenes de fin de año en Boulder.

Matado en el campo de honor, en alguna parte en Francia—este fué el mensaje que anuncio a la Señora Marie Tomay de Denver que su hijo había expirado en el frente de batalla.

William B. Slaughter, ex presidente del banco nacional de los Comerciantes, perdió su pleito para obtener en la corte de distrito anulación de las acusaciones contra él de haber trasladado a fuera del estado algún ganado hipotecado, alegando previo compromiso y falta de propia jurisdicción de parte del juez Essex que le juzgó, después de que las dos otras apelaciones hubieron fracasado se tomó en consideración la posibilidad de un cambio de tribunal en el caso.

Más de 800 delegados estaban presentes cuando la vigésima séptima convención anual de la fraternidad de fogoneros e ingenieros de locomotoras se tuvo en el Auditorium en Denver.

Lindquist y Compañía, arrendatarios de la mina superior de Pinto Muerto, son considerados responsables de la muerte de Charles S. Wilson, un empleado de la mina, en un veredicto presentado en Victor.

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous, and the future is fraught with peril.

The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the Union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one home, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country and, above all things, to keep the faith.

La compañía de azúcar Great Western aumentó su dividendo sobre el capital de obligaciones de 4 a 7 por ciento sobre una base de pago al año, con su haber declarado un dividendo trimestral de 13/4 por ciento.

EPITOME DE LA SEMANA

Una breve relación de acontecimientos en curso en este país y en el extranjero.

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Extranjero.

El buque de guerra Fantassin ha sido hundido en una colisión. Su tripulación fué salvada.

El consulado americano en Durango City, Durango, fué destruido por un incendio durante demostraciones anti-americanas, según informes recibidos en El Paso, Tex., por los oficiales del ejército.

El primer ministro Asquith temporalmente se ha encargado de los asuntos de la oficina de guerra. El actuó de ministro de guerra hasta que sea nombrado el sucesor al mariscal de campo Lord Kitchener, que perdió la vida con su entero estado mayor cuando el crucero Hampshire se hundió al largo de Orkney.

Una querella anti-americana, causada por un mitín religioso para protestar en contra de la continua presencia de las tropas americanas en territorio mexicano, fué parada en Chihuahua City, Mex., por las autoridades militares, después de que se hubieron producido una manifestación contra el consulado americano y que se hubieron echado piedras al club extranjero, en la suposición que era una institución

Sport.

Steve McCordon, aviador en la estación aeronáutica de la costa atlántica, murió en Newport News, Va., de quemaduras sufridas cuando su aeroplano fué destruido por el fuego.

General.

Todas las iglesias de los Estados Unidos han recibido una petición al efecto de observar el 2 de julio como domingo de ciudadanía.

La Señora Ellis Meredith Clement, por cuatro años miembro de la comisión de elecciones de Denver, habló al comité republicano en Chicago en favor de una campaña para el sufragio de la mujer.

Un plan de la campaña política de los progresivos preparado por un comité de jefes del partido, muestra que el gran principio de combate de los progresivos es la "preparación militar" del país, con el americanismo para fundación.

Un jurado en el caso de William H. Orpet, estudiante de la Universidad de Wisconsin, acusado del asesinato de Marian Lambert, su novia de escuela superior, fué completado en Waukegan, Ill., cuando el estado aceptó a Edward Frary, de Lake Forest, para duodécimo jurado.

Oeste.

La primera paca de algodón de la estación fue desmontada en Lyford, Tex., siete días más temprano que ningún otro recordó de "primera paca." La paca pesaba 518 libras.

La cámara de representantes de Louisiana por un voto de 60 contra 19 votó la proposición sometiendo a los electores una enmienda constitucional concegiendo el sufragio a la mujer.

El Capitán Abner, Martin, de 91 años de edad, quien, a título de piloto antes de la guerra civil, enseñó a L. Clemens (Mark Twain) a navegar en el río Mississippi, murió en su casa en East Liverpool, Ohio.

Los resultados no oficiales completos de todos los condados indican que la enmienda de igual sufragio no fue adoptada en las elecciones primarias, siendo la mayoría contraria de 4,655. Los sufragistas conceden el vencimiento de la enmienda.

La Señora H. F. Goodnight, de 70 años de edad, fué matada; su marido, que es presidente del banco nacional Vanzandt, fué fatalmente herido, y su hija, la Señora A. J. Moreau, fué golpeada hasta la insensibilidad en su casa en Willis Point, Tex. Aparentemente el criminal no era una broma.

Washington.

La cámara de representantes adoptó un proyecto de apropiación diplomática y consular representando la suma de \$5,000,000.

La encalladura del submarino L-4 al largo de la isla Black cerca de Newport, R. I., fué reportada al departamento de la marina por su comandante, el teniente Hannock, que dijo tener la seguridad de poder liberar el buque durante la marea alta.

Acerca de la guerra.